

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE  
WESTERN DIVISION**

AMERICAN SPIRIT AND CHEER  
ESSENTIALS, INC. by HEIDI  
WEBER, ROCKSTAR  
CHAMPIONSHIPS, LLC by DAVID  
OWENS, JEFF & CRAIG CHEER,  
LLC, d/b/a JEFF AND CRAIG  
CAMPS, by CRAIG HALLMARK,  
MARK LUKENS and KATHLEEN  
LUKENS, and ASHLEY HAYGOOD,  
Individually and on Behalf of all Others  
Similarly Situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

VARSITY BRANDS, LLC, BSN  
SPORTS, LLC, VARSITY SPIRIT  
LLC, HERFF JONES, LLC, VARSITY  
BRANDS HOLDING CO., INC.,  
VARSITY SPIRIT FASHION &  
SUPPLIES, LLC, U.S. ALL STAR  
FEDERATION, INC., USA  
FEDERATION FOR SPORT  
CHEERING, d/b/a USA CHEER,  
VARSITY INTROPA TOURS, LLC  
and JEFF WEBB,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION  
FILE NUMBER:

2:20-cv-02782-SHL-tmp

**PLAINTIFFS' RESPONSE TO  
DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO  
MODIFY PREVIOUS  
DISCOVERY ORDERS**

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## I. BACKGROUND

Disclosure is a duty. Fed. Rule. Civ. P. 26. That duty is important. Indeed, doing that duty is important because it helps “make a trial less a game of blind man’s bluff and more a fair contest with the basic issues and facts disclosed to the fullest practicable extent.”<sup>1</sup> Thus, “the purposes underlying the federal rules are to avoid surprise and the possible miscarriage of justice and to eliminate the ‘sporting theory of justice.’”<sup>2</sup>

Particular to this antitrust action, all Parties agreed to make and share disclosures among parties in the Fusion and Jones “related actions.” (2:20-cv-02600-SHL-tmp (WD Tenn.), ECF No. 97 at PageID 804.) Thus, since February of 2021, the American Spirit Plaintiffs relied on the Corporate Defendants’ agreement. Id. And thus, since February of 2021, the American Spirit Plaintiffs relied on the Court’s orders. (Id.; ECF No. 236.) Near the close of discovery, however, the Defendants asked the Court to both break agreements and change orders. (ECF No. 357.) Specifically, the Corporate Defendants asked to “carve out”:

1. . . . the American Spirit Plaintiffs’ access to expert reports and related material in Fusion Elite and Jones[: and]

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<sup>1</sup> Brown Badgett, Inc. v. Jennings, 842 F.2d 899, 902 (6th Cir. 1988) (quoting United States v. Proctor and Gamble & Co., 356 U.S. 677, 682 (1958)).

<sup>2</sup> Id. (quoting In re Halkin, 598 F.2d 176, 192 at n. 38 (D.C.Cir.1979); 8 Wright and Miller, Federal Practice and Procedure § 2001 at 17–19 (1970)).

2. . . . the American Spirit Plaintiffs’ participation in depositions of expert witnesses (and access to transcripts of the same) in Fusion Elite and Jones and vice versa.

(Id. at PageID 7998.) To justify this turn, Defendants argued that breaking agreements and changing orders would “prevent unnecessary and unintended prejudice to the Defendants that would result absent such modifications.” (Id. at PageID 7993.) This “prejudice,” according to the Defendants, arose from a scheduling order amendment. (ECF No. 236.)

Earlier, this case more closely shared a schedule with Fusion and Jones. In May of 2022, however, the Court extended the due dates in this case by approximately 180 days. Id. Indeed, the Court did so to partially correct for a 302-day discovery stay the Court granted the Defendants. Id. Coincidentally, without a 302-day discovery stay, parties to the Fusion and Jones cases began exchanging expert reports before parties to this case began exchanging expert reports. (ECF No. 357 at PageID 7994.)

## II. DISCUSSION

### A. The Court’s Orders did not Prejudice the Corporate Defendants.

The Corporate Defendants argued primarily that the Court’s orders “work prejudice” against them. (ECF No. 357 at PageID 7995.) To be clear, Black’s

defines “prejudice” as “[d]amage or detriment to one’s legal rights or claims.” Prejudice, Black’s Law Dictionary (11<sup>th</sup> ed. 2019). Despite that definition, the Corporate Defendants identified no legal right the Court damaged or degraded. Similarly, the Corporate Defendants identified no claim the Court damaged or degraded. These omissions of the Corporate Defendants’ were especially unsatisfying because the Corporate Defendants’ situation was made largely by their own agreements and requests. Indeed, it was the Corporate Defendants who agreed that the parties in the related actions could share disclosures. (ECF No. 97 at PageID 804.) Moreover, it was the Corporate Defendants who asked to stay this action while the related actions continued. (ECF Nos. 132; 236.) Thus, the resulting scheduling differences between this case and the related actions were the natural result of the Corporate Defendants’ own agreements and requests.

Consequently, any allegation that the Court’s orders work “prejudice” against the Defendants does not ring true.

**B. The Corporate Defendants did not Show “Unfairness.”**

The Corporate Defendants also argued to break agreements and change orders “as a matter of fundamental fairness[.]” (ECF No. 357 at PageID 7993.) In support, they argued “the aims of justice and fairness underlying the federal rules and this Court’s discovery orders would be severely undermined if the American Spirit

Plaintiffs could access the opinions of Defendants’ experts before ever having to disclose their own experts’ opinions.” (Id. at PageID 7996.)

What the Corporate Defendants overlooked, however, was that under the Parties’ agreements and the Court’s orders, the Corporate Defendants accessed the opinions of *both* the Fusion and Jones experts before the American Spirit Plaintiffs ever disclosed their own expert opinions. (ECF No. 357 at PageID 7994.) Moreover, the Corporate Defendants may still respond to each expert report in each of the related actions. (ECF No. 236 at PageID 3545.) Thus, there is no unfairness to the Defendants here.

**C. The Corporate Defendants’ Citations did Not Countervail this Truth.**

The Corporate Defendants cite two unreported opinions for the proposition that “the current orders would work prejudice.” (ECF No. 357 at PageID 7995.) Neither of those cases, however, were cases like this, cases in which all Parties agreed to share disclosures with related actions and relied on those agreements for 18 months.

Also, the Corporate Defendants cite two unreported opinions for the proposition that the “‘intended dynamic’ of the expert disclosure schedule [is] to ‘minimize prejudice’ to defendants.” (ECF No. 357 at PageID 7996.) But this case

is not like either of those. Indeed, those cases addressed situations in which a Defendant might be denied an opportunity to respond. Bond v. Pike Cnty., Kentucky, No. 7:20-CV-020-REW-MAS, 2021 WL 4127777, at \*2 (E.D. Ky. June 29, 2021) (ensuring “Defendants were entitled to the benefit of Plaintiffs’ expert disclosures before finalizing their own expert roster and providing their expert reports”); USCO S.p.A. v. Valuepart, Inc., No. 2:14-CV-02590-JPM, 2015 WL 1898013, at \*6-7 (W.D. Tenn. Apr. 27, 2015) (agreeing that party “was not given the opportunity to rebut the affirmative opinions stated in [a patent claim construction declaration.]”). Indeed in this case, under the Parties’ agreement and the Court’s orders, the Corporate Defendants still get a full opportunity to respond to each expert report in each of the related actions. (ECF No. 236 at PageID 3545.)

### **III. CONCLUSION**

Because disclosure is a duty, the American Spirit Plaintiffs ask the Court to deny Defendants’ motion.

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Respectfully submitted,

This 3<sup>rd</sup> day of October 2022.

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